"I suppose," said Mr. Allen, "that the Senator from Main would do me the courtesy to let me make my request before he objects to lt." "I do," Mr. Hals replied. "I withhold my objec-

"I do not want to insist," said Mr. Allen, "but I warn the Senator from Maine now that if he objects there will be no unanimous consent for anything he brings in so long as I am here."

Mr. Hale-I do not think that the Senator from Nebraska understood me. I stated that if the Senator himself believed that there was some good reason why he should submit remarks, I would not object. I leave that matter entirely to him. Mr. Allen-I certainly supposed there was some

reason for submitting some remarks, or I would not have asked unanimous consent to do so.

Some other routine morning business having in-terposed, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) brought the matter up again by inquiring whether he was right in supposing that the Senator from Nebraska gave notice that if unanimous consent were not given to him no other unanimous consent would be given this

"Nothing of the kind," Mr. Allen replied. "The Senator from Maine has, for the third time within two weeks, objected to my addressing the Chair, while he himself is constantly out of order and is constantly asking unanimous consent. And I said that if he persisted in making objections to me he would not obtain unanimous consent so far as I am

"If the remark was personal to the Senator from Maine," said Mr. Chandler, "that Senator will take care of himself. But Leertainly shall not be willing to give unanimous consent to any Senator who ac companies the request by a statement that unless it is granted no other unanimous consent will be

"The Senator from New-Hampshire," Mr. Allen replied, "should give me credit for possessing sense enough not to make a statement of that kind. I

replied, "should give me credit for possessing sense enough not to make a statement of that kind. I did feel incensed at the moment, because the Senator from Maine is constantly asking unanimous consent for something, and this is the third time within the last three weeks that he has objected to requests of mine. It was in resentment of that conduct that I made the remark, and I have nothing to apologize for or to take back. And if this kind of treatment is to continue I shall establish an equality between us."

"The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Hale remarked, "cannot alone keep up a vendetta. I shall utterly decline to be on relations with him which would oblige me all the time to watch him and pay him off for something he may have done. He and I should be in better business than that." In the further course of the colleguy Mr. Allen remarked that it came with poor grace from the Senator from Maine to suggest whether he (Mr. Allen) regarded his remarks as of sufficient importance to insist on defivering them at this time. They might not be important to the Senator from Maine or to the Senate or to the country, but they were important to him. The suggestion was "an insinuation" that he (Mr. Allen) was violating the rules of the Senate.

"What business is before the Senate," Mr. Wolcott asked the Vice-President, "which allows this triangular interchange of remarks between the Senators from Maine, Nebraska and New-Hampshire?"

The Vice-President explained the situation.
"I could have delivered my speech in two min-

shire."
The Vices President explained the situation.
"I could have delivered my speech in two
"I could have delivered my speech in an of disutes," Mr. Aften remarked, with an air of dis"I now withdraw my request for unanimous THE CONFERENCE REPORT PRESENTED.

Later on in the session Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the conference report on the Cuban concurrent resolutions. The report was that "the Sen ate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) inquired whether it was Mr. Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) inquired whether it was Mr. Sherman's purpose to have immediate action on the report, and, on being informed that that was Mr. Sherman's desire, said that several Senators who desired to make some remarks had left the chamber, not expecting the conference report to be made to-day, as it was not more than an hour since the Senate had been informed that the House agreed to a conference. He did not suppose that the conference report was to be forced—crowded through this important subject to-day. He did not deem it an essential thing, in the interest of good legislation, that the report should be crowded through.

Mr. Sherman disavowed any desire to force the report through to-day if Senators desired to debate it. Still, he might properly allude to the large vote given in the Senate to the resolutions. There were some little differences, he said, between the House resolutions and the Senate resolutions, but after careful consideration the conferrees had agreed to the House resolutions. He had no objection to the report going over, and he suggested that it be made the special order for 2 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) expressed his satis-

that it be made the special order for 2 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Sherman's consenting to a delay. The Committee of Conference might have given careful consideration to the matter, and that was precisely what the rest of the Senators ought to be able to do. He had voted for the Senator sught to be able to do. He had voted for the Senator sught to be able to do. He had voted for the Senator sught to the Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) expressed his regret that the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday. He could understand the request of the Senator-from Maine to be a reasonable one, but he regretted that that Senator had not spoken on the subject when the resolutions were before the Senate. He had thought that the Senator refrained from doing so because he wanted that important subject specify disposed of in the interest, not only of the bat of the United States. He had himself also refrained from speaking, although he was not satisfied with the Senate resolutions. In his judgment they were not strong ierest, not only of Cuba, but of the United States. He had himself also refrained from speaking, although he was not satisfied with the Senate resolutions. In his judgment they were not strong enough. He had been deliberately in favor of action by the Enited States for the pecognition and maintenance of the independence of Cuba. If he had his way he would have such action by Congress and the President as, in his mind, was required by the interests of humanity and by the enlightened interests of humanity and by the enlightened interests of the United States. He would have this country recognize and maintain, at the risk of war with Spain, the independence of the island of Cuba. France did that in the American Revolution, and it was an undying glory in that nation's crown of honor. So he thought that when the independence of Cuba was achieved, and he hoped and believed it would be at no distant day, that island would be attached to the United States by ties of undying gratitude, growing out of the fact that the United States declared and maintained, at the risk of war with Spain or any other nation, the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) asked Mr. Chandler's meaning as to attaching Cuba to the United States. Did he mean annexation?

Attached by a sentiment of gratitude for our timely and helpful notice," Mr. Chandler replied.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) suggested a reconsideration of the vote to adjourn until Monday, but that suggestion met with no approval from other Senators.

THE NEED OF CAUTION.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) declared that he sym pathized warmly with popular feeling on the Cuban question. He thought that the conduct of the war question. He thought that the conduct of the war against the Cubans was abhorrent to the common feelings of humanity, and that the conduct of the Spanish Government was such as to deserve the severest condemnation. But there were other considerations which should make Senators stop and think occasionally before action. The United States was giving offence not only to a Power which was not the most considerable on earth, but to some other Powers in Europe, and the United States had exposed itself to unfriendly criticism. He did not want to prophesy, but it was within the limits of possibility that the United States would find itself involved in a war, not with one nation, but with more than one. That was really possible. He had no sympathy with people who, when war is spoken of, said it would never come. War came when people did not expect it. And he had no respect for the judgment of those men who talked about the enormous physical power of the Nation and about the five or ten million of freemen soldiers. "What would they do," Mr. Hawley exclaimed in passionate tones, "without coast defences? March down to the sandy beach of New-Jersey and offer themselves as food for the enemy's cannon? Nothing else, I take it for granted that those gentemen who are so ready to talk loudly and eloquently of war and to give offence so readily will vote for the bill making appropriations for coast defences, and also for a very large increase of the Navy."

Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to, and the

the Navy."

Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to, and the conference report was made the special order for speciack on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Hift, the House insisted on its amendments to the Senate Cuban resolutions and agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate Speaker Reed announced Messrs. Hitt, Adams and McCreary as House conferees.

ANTI-SPANISH DEMONSTRATION. PRINCETON STUDENTS HANG THE YOUNG KING

OF SPAIN IN EFFIGY.

Princeton, March 5.-The students at Princeto have been aroused by the demonstrations in Mad-rid of popular anger against the United States, esby the part taken by the Spanish students A meeting was organized on the campus to-day, and the Madrid disturbances were taken as a text by

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the speakers. The students then fell in behind a drum corps, and paraded through the town blowing horns and singing patriotic songs. This evening a still larger crowd gathered around the famous old cannon on the campus, where a big bonfire was started. After a number of speeches by students the young King of Spain was hung in effigy amid the jeers of the spectators.

Cashmere

SPAIN TO APPEAL TO EUROPE.

AN ENERGETIC PROTEST PROMISED IF CUBA BE RECOGNIZED.

MONEY SUBSCRIBED FOR WARSHIPS-POLICE

ERNMENT WILL PROBABLY BUY TWO CRUISERS FROM AN ENGLISH FIRM.

Madrid, March 5.-It is announced this morning that, in case the United States Government declares its recognition of belligerent rights of the Cuban rebels, the Government will prepare a memorandum making an energetic protest against such action, and send it to all of the European

A popular subscription has been opened in San Sebastian, the money raised to be devoted to the purchase of warships. The subscriptions have reached the aggregate sum of 8,000 pesetas.

Demonstrations against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives were held in Toledo, Seville, Granada, Cadiz and Malaga last evening. The only one of special importance was that at Malaga, where the police were obliged States Consulate.

States Consulate.

Decrees closing the universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Granada have been signed and others will follow if necessary. The Republicans of Valencia are making preparations to hold a meeting, to protest against the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels on Sunday.

The Cabinet has decided that Spain does not need a loan, and has resolved to authorize the fitting out of privateers in the event of war. Italian and English shipowners have telegraphed to the Ministry Inquiring as to the intentions of the Government. The Government has examined proposals submitted by an English shipping firm, which offers to sell two fast cruisers of 4.000 tons each, and the vessels will probably be bought.

Commander Villamil, of the Royal Navy, will start to-morrow for England for the purpose of inspecting the cruisers that have been offered to the Government by private firms in that country. It is expected that four of the cruisers will be bought and added to the Spanish navy.

PUNISHED FOR BURNING A FLAG RIOTOUS ANTI-AMERICAN STUDENTS TO BE SUM

Madrid, March 5 .- The student who burned an American flag here yesterday has been ordered to lose a year's studies. He will also be criminally prosecuted. The other students who were arrested for participation in the disorderly demonstration against the United States will be handed over to the police courts for punishment. The university at valencia has been closed. Rioters in that city proceeded to the American Consulate, hooted the Consul and the United States and smashed the windows of the building with stones and other missiles. The police dispersed the mob, but had much difficulty in doing so.

It is feared that the students at the universities that have not been already closed will issue

ties that have not been already closed will issue a manifesto against the closing of the others. In the event of their doing this all the uni-versities in the Kingdom will be shut up.

A LONDON PAPER CENSURES THE SENATE. SPAIN, IT SAYS, IS NOW WEAK, BUT REMEMBERED

ONCE OCCUPIED London, March 5-"The Pall Mail Gazette," cor thuing its comments on the action of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in regard to Cuba, censures the present mood of the

Senate, which was formerly so dignified a body.

"The responsible House of Representatives," "The Gazette" adds, "is now the only body in which the United States has faith. The House is in sympathy with Cuba and does not love Spain, but it is animated by a cense of responsibility not only to the country which it represents, but to the world at large.

large. "The action of the Senate has turned sympathy toward a country which is now weak, but its remembered for the proud position it once occupied. Spain has neglected her duty to Cuba, but the action of the United States Senate is enough to make the rest of the world condone her neglect."

RETALIATION FROM CUBA. MERCHANTS OF CIENFUEGOS AGREE TO CANCEL ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES-HAVANA MAY TAKE SIMILAR MEASURES.

Havana, March 5 .- All the merchants of Clentu gos have agreed to cancel the orders given to their against the action of the American Congress on the a demonstration, but Captain-General Weyler pro-hibited it. The Chamber of Commerce here me to-day to consider the question of taking similar action. General Weyler advised the Chamber to be

There is talk of stopping the exportation of to bacco in bales, and to permit the export of only the manufactured product.

of petroleum, and has prohibited its sale in the in-terior towns which the insurgents visit.

The following towns in the Province of Pinar de Rlo have been recently burned by the rebels: Ca

banas, Bahia Honda, San Diego de Nunez, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Palacios, Paso Real, San Diego de los Banos, San Juan y Martinez and Quiebra Hacha.

The gunboat Lince, which was carrying rations to Jibaro, on the south coast of Canaguey, found chains across the entrance of the harbor. The vessel was fired upon by rebels, and replied with her guns.

sel was fired upon by rebels, and replied with her guns.

News has been received here to the effect that 26 mounted rebels attacked a convoy of ammunition near Gibara, Province of Santiago. The Insurgents were repulsed with a loss of twenty-five killed. The Spanish loss was one lieutenant killed and seven soldiers wounded.

General Lachambre reports that troops have reconnoitred in the zone of Jarahueca and destroyed the huts on the farms used by the rebels. The troops had an engagement with the insurgents. The troops had an engagement with the insurgents. The latter left two dead on the field.

The volunteers at Jibacao surrendered the fort there to the rebels. The insurgents took all their airms and then released the men.

THE BENNINGTON AT TARGET PRACTICE San Francisco, March 5 .- A Honolulu paper says that the United States steamer Bennington left Honoiulu for Lahaina for target practice two hours before the opening of the Legislature, and there was much comment thereon.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A BRIDGE COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Albany, March 5.-The Hudson Highland Bridge and Railway Company, a reorganization of the Hud-son Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway son Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company, to-day filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company's capital is placed at 184,590, and the directors are John N. Hazard, Edward W. Serel, and Robert Serel, of New-York City: Henry Martin, William G. Lord and William James Pierce, of Brooklyn, and William D. Snow, of New-Milford, N. J. The old company secured a charter from the Legislature in 1888 for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Hudson River, at a place between Verplanck's Point and Butternilk Falls.

B. AND O. REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. General Louis Fitzgerald, Howland Davis, Eugene Deiano. William A. Read, and Edwin R. Ba-con, the New-York directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who were designated as a reorganiza-tion committee, yesterday added to their number August Belmont and Henry Budge. The com-mittee formally organized, with General Flizgerald as chairman. The committee will proceed to formu-late a plan for the readjustment of the company's finances.

FLYING FROM A FLOOD IN SUNCOOK, N. H. Suncook, N. H., March 5.-Information from Barn-Suncook, N. H., March b.—Information from Barn-stad, twenty-five miles from Suncook, says that the dam at Pleasant Valley, the outlet of the Upper Suncook Reservoir, is in imminent danger of col-lapse. The reservoir is three and a half miles long, covering 12,000 acres, and averages fifteen feet in depth. Dwellings have been vacated.

THE PRESIDENT SCORED.

HIS SPEECH TO THE PRESBYTERIANS BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

WESTERN MEN'S RESENTMENT OF THE ALLUSIONS TO "CORRUPT AND UNSAFE TERRITORIES AND UNDESIRABLE STATES" FINDS EXPRESSION DISORDER ON THE FLOOR-MR. HART-

MAN'S VIOLENT ATTACK ON MR. CLEVELAND SENATORS NOT BEHINDHAND WITH THEIR CRITICISMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 5.—The resentment excited among Western Representatives and Delegates in Congress by certain utterances of President Cleveland in his speech in New-York on Tuesday evening found expression in the House of Representatives this afternoon. Taking advantage of the latitude permissible in debate when that body is in Committee of the Whose, Mr. Hartman, of Montana, obtained the floor to speak to a formal amendment, and began a violent denunciation of the utterances referred to. His language was so harsh that he was called to order by several members, one of whom was Mr. Powers, of Vermont, who contended that Mr. Hartman must confine his remarks to the subject under consideration. The Committee of the Whole was immediately in an uproar, but the Montana man stood his ground and was sustained by the chairman, from whose decision an appeal was taken, which was overruled by the committee. Mr. Hartman then proceeded with his discourse, which he had written beforehand, but his time expired before he had read it all and he lost the floor.

THE LAUGH ON SULZER. After a good deal more confusion and disorder General Grosvenor, of Ohlo, was recognized to offer a formal amendment. He was almost immediately involved in a colloquy with Mr. Sulzer, of New-York, because he undertook to explain to Mr. Hartman that the latter had not made due allowance for the excessive fervor of the President's zeal on an occasion which was so novel to him-one on which he was engaged in ploughing virgin soil, so to speak. Mr. Sulzer, who appears to be losing the modesty which became him so well during the first three months of the session and the exhibition of which was so gratifying and satisfactory to the House, said that inasmuch as General Grosvenor had recently confessed in debate that he "had little or no religion himself," he had no right to discuss the religion of others whereupon the Ohioan retorted that he would rather have only a small modicum of religion than to be wholly destitute of common-sense. Applause and laughter drowned Sulzer's rejoinder, but he did not retreat.

General Grosvenor gracefully yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Hartman, and Sulzer raised the question of order that he had no right to do so. The chairman, Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, ruled otherwise, and Mr. Hartman was then allowed to resume and finish his acrid discourse. Whatever may be said of the good teste or the justice of his criticisms, which were exceedingly personal as well as bitter, there could be no doubt that the Montana Representative meant every word he said, or that every other Representative of a Western State or Territory In the House shared in and warmly sympathized with the feeling of indignation he expressed in language which was the reverse of polite and such as has seldom been heard in that body.

MR. HARTMAN'S STRONG LANGUAGE. Mr. Hartman spoke in part as follows:

On the third day of March, in the city of New-York, in Carnegie Hall, at a religious meeting, the President of the United States gave unterance, or is reported to the bubble press to have given utterance, to language which I send to the clerks desk to have sinted in "The Record," but certain portions of chich I will now read and bring to the attention of he committee.

which I will now read and bring to the attention of the committee.

But it is not only as your fellow-citizen (quoting the President), but as the chief executive officer of your Government, that I desire to speak, for I am onthrely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort, and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort. It must associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples and to breed toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating

stages of development, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe Territories and undestrable States.

Mr. Chairman, whatever may be my individual opinion of the President of the United States matters not, and it would not be proper for me to state it here. For the office of President of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our Constitution and laws. Under the Constitution and laws I deny the right of the Chief Executive wilfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, to insult any of the citizens or any State of the Recubic over which he has been called to preside. He has been advised that a majority of the citizens of certain Territories were antagonistic to his peculiar financial and economic views, and under the cloak of a supposed religious address, before a religious organization and with gross impropriety and for the purpose of preventing the achievement of the rights of Statehood to which they aspire and are entitled, he gave utterance as Chief Executive to this unfounded slander against these citizens and States of the Republic whose interests he is sworn to protect and uphold.

The percentage of crime in those States and Territories will not exceed that found in the State of New-York, where the President seems to think all virtue resides. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the citizens of the States and Territories thus slandered and maligned by the Chief Executive, I here and now repel the insult, and respectfully suggest that the greatest need in this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster and the statesman will be found at the White House. (Laughter and applause.)

SENATORS INDIGNANT, TOO.

Criticism of President Cieveland's utterances in New-York has been no less severe among Westin New-York has been no less severe among Western Senators. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, said to-day:

Mr. Cleveland's address before the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is unseemly, in bad taste and narrow-minded. I was born, raised and educated by Presbyterians, and have the greatest revernce for that organization. They would do well to confine their missionary labors to the State of New-York, if comparisons of needed fields of labor are instituted. President Cleveland, as he desires to be called in the address, says that the condition of affairs in the West is such, owing to immorality, that those communities develop "corrupt and unsafe Territories and undesirable States." Where did he gain his information? He has studiously confined his labors and recreations to the extreme East and its attractions. I will not criticise his methods of recreation or his labors, not desiring to compete with him in offensive language. Our Western people expect flings from the New-York press and do not heed them, but when the President of the United States wilfully and ignorantly assails portions of the country of which he is the chosen representative, he should have knowledge to sustain himself. We do not agree with him in polities, much less in the manner in which the financial affairs of the Government should be administered, but this gives him no decent pretext to attack our morals. It would be well for Mr. Cleveland to glance at the figures taken from the last census of the United States, and discover the relative morality of the State from which he halls compared with those which he assails. The proportion of paupers in virtuous New-York to those in Idaho are, according to population, as seven to one. There are \$6.877 innates of benevolent institutions in New-York State, while there are none in Idaho. The proportion of the population belonging to churches is largest in New-Mexico of any State in the Union; Utah ranks second, and Arizona third. New-York is far from the head of the list. The wealth per capita in Idaho is \$2, w ern Senators. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, said to-day

THEY DEFEND THEIR STATES.

"Mr. Cleveland has simply voiced the Eastern idea of the West," said Mr. Teller, "because he does not know any better. I have lived for fortyfive years in a mining town, and I say from experience that the people there do not deserve to be held up as objects of scorn. Why, even in the early days of Central City I never took the trouble to lock the door of my house at night. We had no burglars, and the town was a good deal quieter than New-York. I should say that Colorado, mining State as it is, has as many churchgoers in proportion to its population as any Eastern State, and I know that the Sundayschools are well attended. It probably pleases the perience that the people there do not deserve to any Eastern State, and I know that the Sunday-schools are well attended. It probably pleases the Eastern people to hear the West held up as the home of vice, where all laws are disregarded, but it is not fair to our people and it is not true."

Senator Wilson, of Washington, one of the new States referred to by the President, was emphatic in his comments. "The statements made by Mr. Cleveland," he said, "are unwarranted by the facts. Why, there is more immorality and more need for home missions right in the "Tenderloin' district, almost within the sound of his voice, than there is in ten times the same Johannis

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amount of territory in any Western State. In my own town we have as good school buildings and as competent and faithful teachers as are to be found anywhere. Our population in Washington, undeveloped and new though the State may be, is as God-fearing and as moral and as law abiding as will be found, in proportion to the population, anywhere else in the Union. We have churches for all denominations, and they are well attended. I cannot conceive why the President of the United States should have found it necessary to slander our States and our people are to be found everywhere—not in the Far West alone. I am certainly tempted to say something on the floor of the Senate in a day or two in defence of the brave pioneers of the West whave been cruelly maligned."

"The trouble with the President," remarked Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, "is that he has never been West. He does not know the people. According to his own blography, he once went west to Buffalo, N. Y. If he would only go as far west as the Pacific Slope he would find a civilization as advanced as in the East, the people as courteous and refined, while in the matter of hospitality they could give the East some lessons. It is unfortunate that the President should have given the weight of his official utterance to a statement which puts our people in a wrong light before the world."

IN AND OUT OF CONCEPTS

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS. GENERAL MILES AGAIN ADVOCATES IN-

CREASED COAST DEFENCES.

COMMENT ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MULLI-GAN NOMINATION-A PENSION FOR MRS. GRESHAM FAVORED-NEWS FROM JOHN HAYS HAMMOND - THE METRIC SYSTEM - INFORMATION FOR THE NAVAL WAR COL-

LEGE DESIRED. Washington, March 5.-General Miles appeared this morning before the sub-committee on forti-Scations of the House Appropriations Committee His argument followed the general lines of that made by him before the Senate Committee on Coast Defences a fortnight ago. He reviewed the estimates for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and also presented some general consideration as to the necessity for increased fortifications. He urged also an additional appropriation for emplacements, carriages and ammunition.

The withdrawal of the nomination of Judg H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, formerly Consul-General at Samoa, recently sent to the Senate as United States Consul-General at Cape Town, is causing much comment, but the true reason for the Presi dent's action is said to be that Judge Mulligan did not want such a far-off post, with the prospect of only a short tenure of office. Some credence is attached to a rumor that Judge Mulligan will succced Ramon O. Williams as Consul-General Havana, although ex-Congressman Tarsney, of Mis-Havana, although ex-Congressman Tarsney, of Missouri, who was unseated by the House the other day, is reported to be slated for that place. The Consul-General at Havana receives a salary of \$6,000, with notarial fees amounting to about \$3,000 additional, while other unofficial fees are said to make the place worth between \$12,000 and \$15,000. The salary of the Consul at Cape Town was recently increased from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Judge Mulligan is still borne on the role of the State becarring as Consul-General at Apla, Samoa, although he recently resigned after two years' tenure of the office.

ordered favorably reported a bill granting a pension or \$100 a month to the widow of ex-Secretary

Secretary O'ney has received a cable message from John Hays Hammond, the California mining engineer, who was arrested at Johannesburg, and Mr. Hammond says: "Please record my apprecia-tion of Consul Manion's efforts in my behalf. He has shown zeal and good judgment, rendering me great service. Am well treated by Government. Preliminary trial next week. I have no fear of ultimate result, as I am innocent of attempting to overthrow Government, though participating in re-

of Mr. Hurley, of Wisconsin, fixing the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system. Beginning July 1, 1898, the system is to be used by the Government in the transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measure-ment, and on July 1, 1901, it is to be extended to the people at large.

George G. Dillard, United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, writes to the State De-partment giving details of a disastrous fire which occurred on February 13 in the "Sun City" sec-tion of Gunyaquil. Eight blocks were consumed. tion of Guayaquil. Eight blocks were consumed. The fire originated in the San Augustine Church, an old structure, presumably through candles left burning on the altar. The losses are estimated at \$1.500,000, for which English insurance companies are liable to the extent of \$190,000, and local companies for \$30,000. The Consul-General calls attention to the fact that not a single American fire insurance company is in business in Guayaquil. Much distress prevailed among the poorer classes on account of the fire, but it was relieved by popular supportingions.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) to-day introduced in per cent on articles imported in vessels other than American, to take effect fifteen months after the passage of the act. the Senate a bill imposing an additional duty of 10

Representative Bennett, of Brooklyn, made arrangements to-day for a hearing to be given by the River and Harbor Committee on Thursday next on an appropriation to deepen and widen the channel of Newtown Creek. Representatives of the Manu-facturers' Association, of Brooklyn, the interests represented on the creek, and a large number of other citizens who are interested in the matter will

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$124,803,421. The withdrawals for the day amounted to \$229,200.

With a view to obtaining information for the use of the Naval War College in working out its strategic problems, and incidentally for reference in case of war, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy Department, has sent a circular letter to the Adjutant-General of those States having naval militia organizations requesting information as to the depth of water, location of rivers and creeks, rail-way and telegraph lines, fortifications, adaptability way and telegraph lines, fortifications, adaptability of locating batteries, location of good camping grounds and all other facts with regard to certain localities in which the naval milita will operate. A blank information form for signal and boat reconnoissance parties has been prepared and will be sent to the various naval militia organizations to be filled out. Copies of these will be kept by the Adjutant-General of the State, the Navy Department and the War College, and much practical benefit is expected to be derived from the data.

The President has approved bills relating to final proof in timber culture entries; amending the act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railroad Company a right of way through the Indian Territory; granting pensions to Anna Kelley and George W. Case, Company B. 22d New-York Cavalry, and an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane Dulany.

AGAINST A DUTY ON TEA. ARGUMENTS SUBMITTED BY A FIRM OF BOSTON IMPORTERS.

Washington, March 5 (Special).-The sub-commit-Washington, March 5 (Special).—The sub-commit-tee on customs of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day granted a hearing to the firm of Chase, Banborn & Co., of Boston, in opposition to the bill to impose a specific duty of 10 cents a pound on tea imported into the United States. Means. Chase, Sanborn & Co. are among the larg-est, if not the largest, importers of tea and coffee

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL POLICY.

IT IS DISCUSSED WITH GREAT INTEREST

IN WASHINGTON. THE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY MR

THINK THIS COUNTRY SHOULD

PROFIT BY THE ENAMPLE.

[BY TELE RAPH TO THE TRIBUNZ.]
Washington, March 5.—The Tribune's London dispatch, giving the substance of the amazing Naval bill proposed in the English Parliament by Mr Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has attracted serious attention in naval circles here to-day. That in time of peace a country should ask for appropriations for one year aggregating in amount \$70,000,000 is thought to be extraordinary. The matter was spoten of this afternoon by nearly every official in the Navy Department. Even \$60,000,000. which is the amount of this year's increase for the English naval establishment over the sum provided last year, is a remarkably big appropriation. It is twice as much as Congress annually votes for the entire naval branch, including ships, supplies, shore stations, officers and men. As might be supposed, naval officers do not look on Enginad's programme with envy. On the contrary, they say, this coun try would do well to follow her example to a greater extent than is now the case, for a few years at least, or until the United States has a navy commensurate with the country's dignity and impor-tance. "More especially," said one officer, "should our construction programme be more extensive than it is, in view of the want of coast defences and the outlook that the shore fortifications are

"Naval officers agree that it is England's policy to have a fleet which will be larger and more pow-erful than that of any other two countries of the in ships, officers, men and guns than France and France has completed some splendid vessels and has laid down others. Russia, too, has made some forward strides and intends further to improve her navy. The British fleet of to-day would probably be more than a match for the French and Russian fleets, but it is evident that the party in control in England is determined that there shall

hereafter, as in the past, to be improved only a

little each year.

be no question in the case.' England's strong arm is her fleet, not her army. Her military branch is small compared with thos of France, Germany or Russia. For years, naval officers say, Great Britain has relied on her navy as her chief means of offence and defence, and the new programme, while amazing in extent, is in the direction of a wise and deliberate plan. She now the mistress of the seas, and it is her purpo to be so in the future. One o'ficer said to-day that, vast as is the English Navy now, or as it will be when the proposed additions are made to the

to be so in the future. One other said to-day that, vast as is the English Navy now, or as It will be when the proposed additions are made to the fleet, the cost of building and maintaining it is less than that of her comparatively small army. He added that it was rarely the case when an Englishman complained of the big amount of money annually expended on the fleet.

Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has spent much time in England inspecting her docks and studying her navai system generally, said that the new British programme was a remarkable one, and served to show that Great Britain's plan is to keep far akead of any possible enemies with respect to sea force. "She now has," he remarked, "a magnificent, powerful array of vessels. This she will greatly lucrease in effectiveness by adding five battle-ships—only one less than we shall have two years hence—thirteen cruisers and tenty torpedo boats. She has under construction eight battle-ships, twenty-one cruisers and forty torpedo boats. These numbers sound very big to Americans, whose Navy is not as large as that which England has in hand and talks of building, to say nothing of the powerful fleet now affoat. This country needs no such strong fleet as Great Britain requires, but one must look with interest and prile on what is going on in England. There is one point to be noted. In materially increasing her navy she is providing work for laboring classes and helping the great steel industries which contribute to her greatness and wealth. Every pound of material used in the new construction will of course be English, an, the work will be done by Englishmen. The result will be beneficial to the British working classe, and of course adds greatly to the country's protection.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville regarded the news from Lendon as of much interest to the naval world. He thought that some European countries would look on Mr. Goschen's plans with envy. "And," he added, "they ought to, for England is forging ahead at a tremendous rate. She means to distance all ri

TO CHECK BETTING ON RACES. THE REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS ADVOCATES HIS BILL TO PREVENT GAMBLING BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, March 5 .- The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has in charge the Gillett bill to prevent nullification of State antigambling laws by extending to interstate gambling by telegraph the penalties provided for interstate gambling by mail and express, gave a hearing this morning to the author of the bill, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the National Bureau of Reforms, who argued that the bill is the logical and needed completion of previous laws of Congress against using the mails or express companies for gambling in the Louisiana Lottery or other similar schemes. He argued that it was especially needed to prevent the nullification of State legislation against gambling such as has been enacted by twelve States within a year, and cited a recent decision of the Circuit Court in Montgomery, Ala., that gambling on races in other States cannot be prohibited by State laws—at any rate, not by laws which allow even restricted gambling on races within the State itself. He referred to the fact that in nearly all States winter racing is forbidden, but in the absence of such a law as was proposed the whole country gambles on the New-Orleans winter races, which would be impossible if this law forbidding the transmission of gambling bets or reports of such bets should become a law. gambling in the Louisiana Lottery or other similar

COURT-MARTIAL REPRIMANDED.

Washington, March 5 (Special).—An Army court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Tex., has been reprimanded for its findings in the somewhat re markable case of a corporal of the 23d Infantry The accused man was sentenced to reduction to the ranks for keeping his sentinels on post for three consecutive hours without authority and neglecting to relieve and post their reliefs in person. The court found the charge to be true, but "attached no criminality thereto." It appeared that the corporal, being in command of a guard at Fort Clark, was so negligent that a guard left his post and entered the guardroom and went to sleep in the corporal's presence without being detected, and later

CONSIDERING THE DUPONT CASE. MR. MITCHELL FINISHES HIS ARGUMENT-A

GOVERNMENT ART COMMISSION PROPOSED. Washington, Merch 5 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Mitchell (Rep., O'e.), chairman of the on Privileges and Elections, finished the argument began by him yesterday in support of the com tee's report declaring Henry A. Dupont a duly elected Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware.. The matter went over until Monday, when Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.), representing the minority of the committee, is to present an argument on the opposite side of the question.

In the course of his argument Mr. Mitchell was

asked by Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) whether, by the transference of Mr. Watson from the State Senate to the office of Governor, there was a vacancy in the Senate. Mr. Mitchell said that for himself he mitted, however, that there was some doubt as to Mr. George suggested that Mr. Mitchell wanted to play the game of "heads I win, talls you lose."

That remark seemed to nettle Mr. Mitchell, and he declared that it made no difference in his argunent whether Mr. Watson's seat in the State Sen ate was vacant or not.

"Then," Mr. Gray put in, "the Senator from Oregon wants to have a double-barrelled gun 'Yes," Mr. Mitchell retorted, "and both barrels loaded."

Mr. Mitchell spent considerable time in establishing the fact (which he did by affidavits of several of the State Senators of Delaware) that from the ime Mr. Watson began to exercise the functions of Governor up to within a minute of the time when the Senate left its chamber on May 9, 1896, to when the Selate let in the Joint Assembly, he had taken no part in the proceedings of the Senate; so that, Mr. Mitchell said, "there could not have been any constructive adjudication on the part of the office of Senator." Mr. Mitchell declared that a decision of the Senate against the right of Mr. Ducision of the Senate against the right of Mr. Du-pont would be a dangerous stab at the vitals of the great doctrine on which the Government of the United States and the governments of all the States rested—that of the complete independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until Monday. Mr. Gorman said (in reply to a question by Mr. Chandler) that he would call up at an early day his motion to reconsider the vote pass-ing the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy. He desired to make some remarks on

The bill creating an Art Commission of the United States was taken up at the request of its author, Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.), and some mendments were made; but as its further consideration was likely to occupy some time objection was made and the bill went over without final tion was made and the bill went over without hall action, Mr. Hansbrough giving notice that he would object to the purchase of any work of art for the Government until an Art Commission was created. Among the bills passed was Senate bill to pay \$48,808 to the heirs of the late John Roach for labor and material on the United States gunboat Dolphin, Also House bill to incorporate the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, States are supported by the supreme Council (mother council of the world) of the Inspectoration of the United States of Scottish Rite of the Columbia by the name of "The Supreme Council (mother council of the world) of the Inspectora-General Knights Commanders of the House of the Temple of Solomon of the Thirty-third Degree of Temple of Solomon of the Thirty-third Degree of States of America."

After a short executive session the Senate at 428 adjourned until Monday. action. Mr. Hansbrough giving notice that he would

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS. A FUSION ELECTORAL TICKET FAVORED BY SENATOR PRITCHARD.

Washington, March 5 .- Replying to the statement of the three North Carolina Congressmen, Messrs. Pritchard, Linney and Pearson, that he had viclated his pledges and should resign his Senatorship, to which he had been elected on the understanding that he would assist Senator Pritchard in securing a high office in the Senate for Major H. L. Grant, Senator Butler said:

H. L. Grant, Senator Butler said:

I made no pledge to Major Grant except that I would do what I could for him consistently with my obligations as a member of the Populist caucus in the Senate. I cannot, of sourse, support him as against our nominee. Mr. Taubeneck. He thought first of getting something in the State and afterward became a candidate for an office here. As for what is said about Mr. Lloyd's appointment, he would have been elected just as eastly as the two men proposed by the Republicans and Democrats for assistant doorkeeper, but the Republicans objected. Afterward there was a vacancy and Mr. Lloyd was given a place by Sergent-at-Arms Bright.

It is pretty well understood here that when the

It is pretty well understood here that when the It is pretty well understand a assistant doorkeeper proposition to make Lloyd an assistant doorkeeper of the Senate was made by the Populists, Senator that when this was done some consideration might

be given to Lloyd's appointment. Senator Pritchard, like Senator Butler, is a free-Senator Pritchard, like Senator Butler, is a free-silver man, but he purposes to act with the Re-publican party. Hence, he refuses Butler's prop-osition for an electoral ticket in North Carolina composed entirely of free-silver men. He has been dickering with Butler, however, for a joint electoral ticket—a part to be Republicans and a part to be Populists. Herein he differs from Representative Settle and other Republicans, who desire a straight Republican ticket.

DISCUSSING ABOLITION OF FEES.

Washington, March 5.-The House spent most of the day in further discussion of the fee and salary amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, principally on the section fixing salaries of district marshals. Only one change was made in the schedule proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary—the salary of the Mar-shal for the Eastern District of Michigan being increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) secured an amendment reducing the general maximum compensation of the field deputies from \$2,500 to \$1,500, with authority to the Attorney-General to pay \$2,500 in certain cases.

The House at 5.20 adjourned until to-morrow without having finished consideration of the bill.

LIGHT ON A CHICAGO MYSTERY.

Chicago, March 5.—The mutilated corpse found in the lake at the foot of Fifty-first-st. Sunday morning was partly identified yesterday as Frank L. Weaver, son of a former wealthy shoe manufact-urer in Rochester, N. Y. The story told by Mr. Stedman, who identified the body, to the police

was substantially as follows:
"I have known Frank L. Weaver ever since I was a boy, and I positively think that the body is that of my old friend. During last year Frank and I roomed together at No. 165 Cleveland-ave. Buffalo. The body beers a close resemblance to my o.d chum. Weaver was always well dressed and had considerable money. He had what is known as a baseball finger' on his left hand and one toe was deformed. Both of these features I noticed upon the body in the vault."

Stedman further stated that Frank L. Weaver's interests in Rochester. Rochester, N. Y., March 5.-Frank L. Weaver, of this city, went West last January to sell goods for the Rochester Cut Sole Manufacturing Company. His firm have not heard from him since February ii, when he sent after money. A few days later the firm received a letter from the Hotel Patster, of Milwaukee, stating that he had left there without paying his board bill or taking his baggage. Last Sunday morning the body of a man of middle age was found in Lake Michigan, near the Chicago Beach Hotel, with his head battered beyond rec-The description of the body as sent cut ognition. The description of the body as sent cut from Chicago stated that the man's teeth were irregular, with a space as though a tooth had never

of the missing man, said to-day that the body could not be that of her son, as he had no such teeth. A Rochester man, Harry Stedman, now in Chicago, telegraphs here that he has identified the body as that of Weaver by a deformed finger on the right hand. RREITENSTEIN SIGNS WITH ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, March 5.-Theodore Breitenstein, the star pitcher of the League, to-night signed a con-tract to play with the St. Louis "Browns." His salary is \$2,400, with a bonus of \$300 and a share in the \$1,700 to be distributed among the players at the season's close.

been in one place. Mrs. Ann E. Weaver, mother

Beecham's pills for constipation 10th and 25th. Get the book at your druggist's and

go by it.